

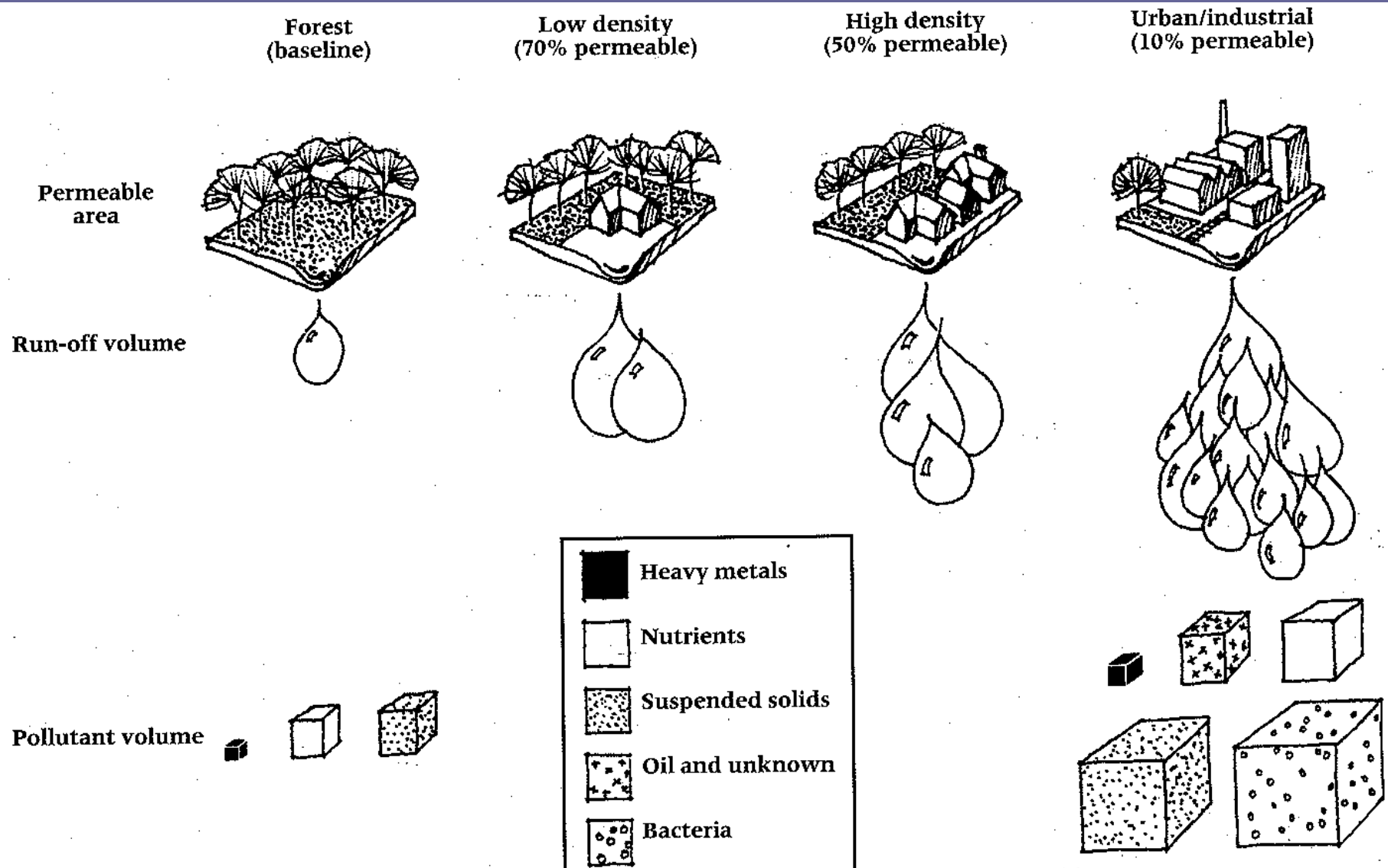
Implementing Water Quality Strategies
in Central Texas

Low Impact Development or Managing Stormwater with Green Infrastructure

Debbie Reid, City Arborist
City of San Antonio



Impact of Development on a Site's Hydrology



Steps in Development

- Site Assessment
 - Existing topography/drainage
 - Existing soils
 - Existing trees to meet Tree Preservation ordinance
- Building and parking design
- Drainage design for entire site to meet drainage requirements
- Create landscape plan to used preserved tree and to meet Landscape ordinance requirements

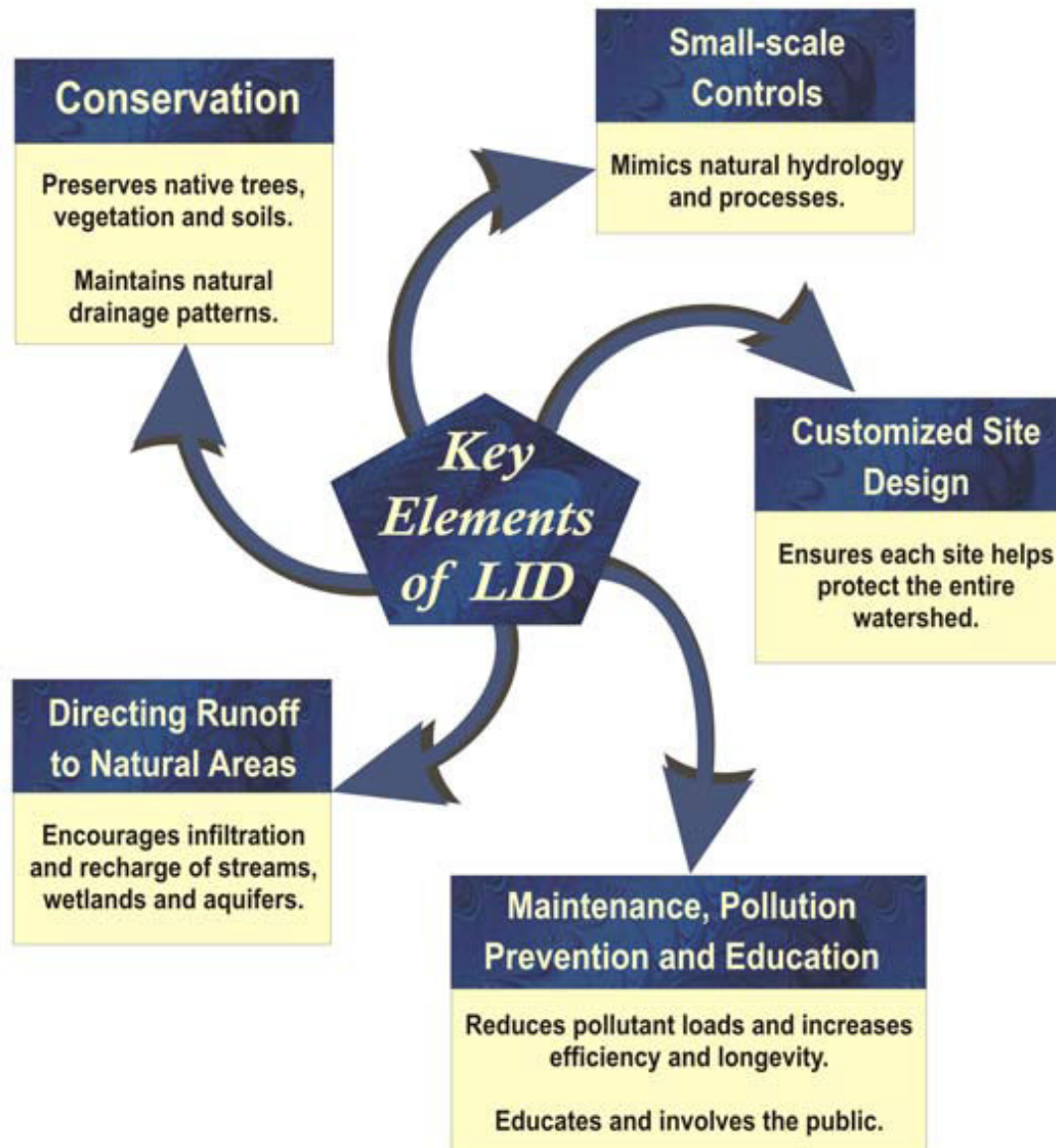
Low Impact Development

- Low Impact Development (LID) is a new approach to managing stormwater runoff on-site. The basic principle is to model after nature; manage rainfall at the source using uniformly distributed, decentralized, micro-scale controls.
- The goal of LID is to mimic a site's predevelopment hydrology by utilizing various Integrated Management Practices (IMPs) that infiltrate, store, evaporate, and detain runoff close to the source.
- Outcomes are reduced stormwater runoff, improved water quality and increased soil moisture and aquifer water levels

Basic Principles

- Treat water as a resource, not a waste product
- Collaboration may be necessary
- Design to mimic or replicate the natural hydrology of a site
- Design to address issues of water quality, quantity and amenity
- Infiltrate, detain, retain
- Accommodate the standards and expectations of the client and the local community
- Start small, build from there

Basic Principles



Integrated Management Practices

- Site – combine drainage and landscape areas to meet code requirements
 - Preserve “natural” areas to capture and infiltrate stormwater
 - Create infiltration areas
- Building
 - Landscaped roofs
 - Rain collection systems
 - Disconnect gutter downspouts from buildings

Preserve Existing Vegetation/Drainage



Create Infiltration Areas

- Swales
- Bioretention areas
- Rain Gardens
- Landscape infiltration trenches/strips
- Porous pavement
- Structured tree boxes
- Structured filters

Swales



Grassed drainage channels (above) are not engineered to provide infiltration. They primarily serve to convey water

A LID swale (below) has an engineered design to increase infiltration such with use of “structured” soils or an underdrain.



Bioretention and or Filtration

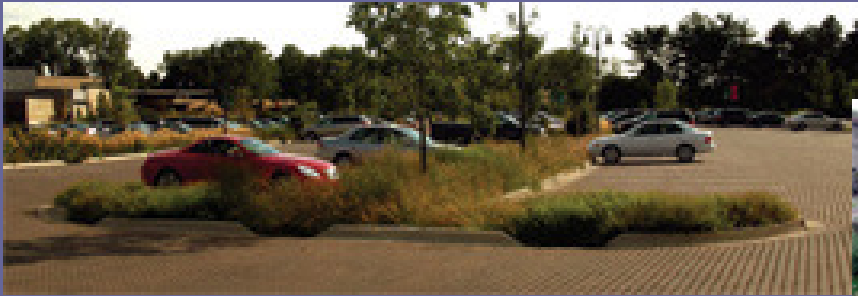


Landscape Strips with Sawtooth Curb



This parking lot directs stormwater to the infiltration area to reduce curb and gutters and a direct storm sewer connection to the creek

Landscape Infiltration Trips for Inner City Sites



Infiltration Trench and
Porous Pavers



Green Alleys

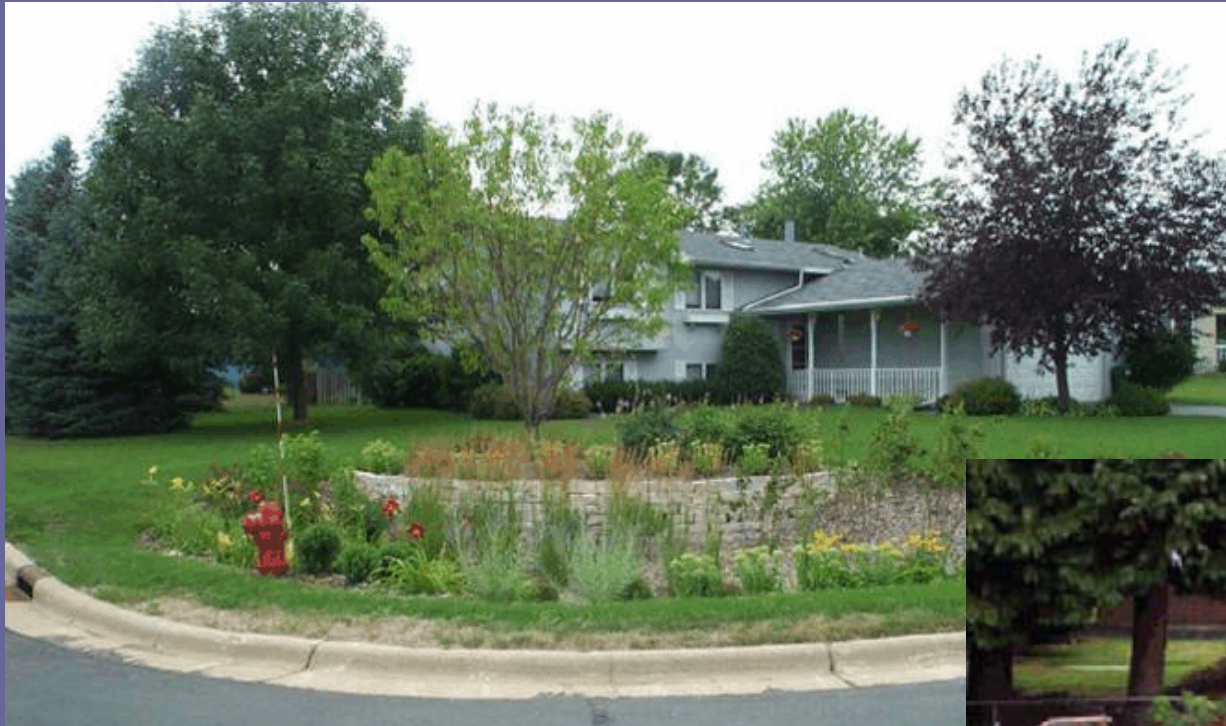


Streetscapes that capture
and filter stormwater

Use of Tree Areas and a Gravel Drain



Rain Gardens and Street Landscape Strips



Treatments for Small Areas

Filtterra® and Bacterra™ Stormwater Bioretention Filtration Systems



Total suspended solids, phosphorus and or bacteria treatment



Treating Runoff in an Urban Watershed



Below-grade concrete container, 3" mulch, 1.5' to 3.5' filter media, cleanout, underdrain and suitable plant. [Filterra®](#)

Urban-runoff retrofit units being installed at the edge of sidewalks



ZPG media in cartridges; blend of Perlite, Zeolite, and Activated Carbon to eliminate pollutants.



Building Considerations

- Landscaped Roofs
- Rain Harvesting
- Disconnecting gutters

Landscaped Rooftop in Chicago, IL



A roof that is planted with vegetation can capture, store and use stormwater while reducing energy use of a building

Rain Harvesting



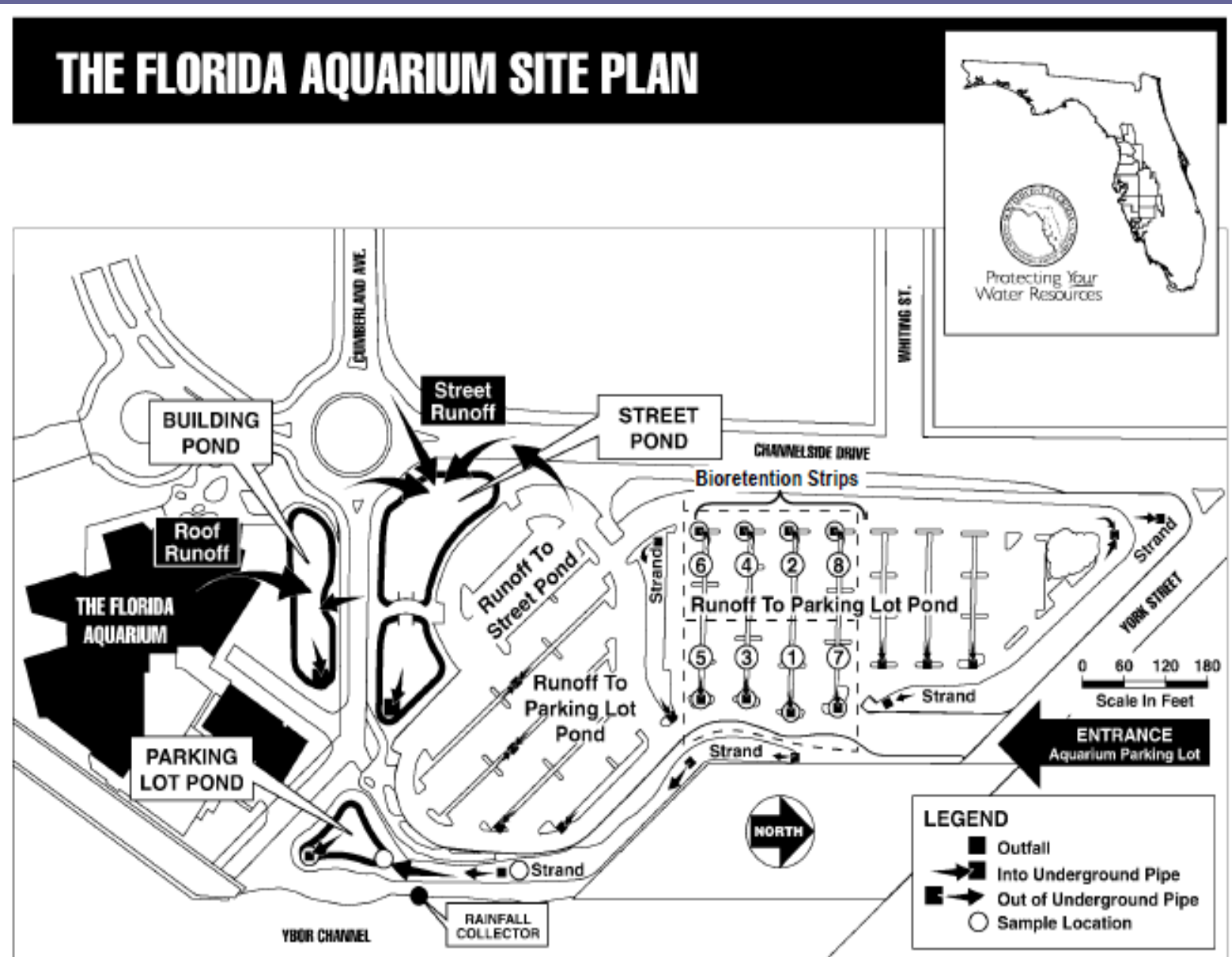
Rain Barrels

Storage in a
limited space



Cistern

Site Plan



The Green Infrastructure



Green vs.
Gray
Infrastructure

